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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 25X1

INFORMATION REPORT

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REPORT

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COUNTRY Korea

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SUBJECT Propaganda in the North Korean Army

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1. Propaganda within the North Korean army is part of the training of conscripts as well as physical and military drill. "Thought" training courses are based on five slogans, with the following interpretation:

a. "Let us assemble." When the People's Army was first organized, all persons over eighteen years, of whatever social background, were accepted if they supported the North Korean government and were not criminal. With the increase in applicants for the army in 1947, however, all sons of the rich and of war-time or prewar officials were expelled from the army. Since then, the People's Army has striven to be an organization of sons of workers and peasants, and the slogan means that they are to assemble in the army.

b. "Let us unite." This is connected with the idea that "victory comes to a united people." In the future struggle, the enemies will be classes, not races, and unity is far more important in a class struggle than any weapon.

c. "Let us develop our strength." This slogan was adopted to counteract the formation of the South Korean republic and army. In order to increase the strength of the North Korean army, it was planned to launch a thought offensive against South Korea and disrupt the southern army through sabotage units from the north.

d. "Let us fight." Rebellion is attributed to successful underground work by the People's Army and is considered an indication of weakening morale in the south. The slogan is therefore interpreted to mean that the North Korean army will invade the south as soon as American troops are withdrawn. 25X1

e. "The ultimate victory is ours." The sense of this widely-used slogan is that the victory of the Chinese Communists over the Nationalists is a precedent for the victory of Communism in Korea.

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2. [redacted]

25X1 [redacted] The North Korean Army informed parents
25X1 and relatives of soldiers killed in the Ongjin incident (see below) that the bodies of the dead had been taken by the South Korean troops. This explanation was not considered satisfactory by many of the relatives, and some discontent resulted. The Northern army also announced that the South Korean forces immediately killed all North Koreans who surrendered and army authorities notified the families of captured or defecting soldiers that the men were dead.

3. Propaganda against South Korea has also included mention of Japanese troops in the southern army. A newspaper propaganda campaign which began with announcements that the North Korean army had occupied Ongjin (125-22, 37-56) was drooped because of reverses in the field. The South Korean army, on 3 June, was accused of employing Japanese troops in the engagement, by CHO Si-ku (趙 是 九), chairman of the Pyongyang Railway Union, in a speech he gave at a union conference.

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